

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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E A S T A F R I C A

B1

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS CLAIMS FLEEING SOMALI LEAVE LARGE ARMS CACHE

LD161940Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] According to a reporter, the regular troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime abandoned in Dagahagur a huge quantity of light and heavy weapons, ammunition and mines stockpiled at the town hospital, when they were hit and pushed out of the town by the heroic Ethiopian revolutionary forces.

The reporter adds that according to a member of the mechanized force, there were enough weapons, ammunition and mines to destroy a large town. They bore national and Arabic markings and had been packed into rooms in the hospital.

When the revolutionary Ethiopian forces threw a cloak of shame over the invading troops and victoriously entered the town of Dagahagur, they were welcomed by the Ethiopians, who had been hiding in every quarter.

Reports indicate that the retreating regular Somali troops looted shops and private houses, making off with all kinds of property.

At a meeting held at a bullet-scarred school compound shortly after the heroic forces entered Dagahagur, representatives of the town residents explained how they had been hoodwinked into abandoning their houses, thus enabling the Somali troops to loot their property.

A brigade commander attending the meeting told the residents that the government has pardoned those who had been forced to collaborate with the invading troops, and urged them to resume their normal life.

The residents of Dagahagur recalled that throughout the occupation, which lasted several months, they had been imprisoned and tortured by the invading Somali troops, adding that anybody who resisted or offended the Somali soldiers was executed.

FIKRE SAYS OGA DEN SOLUTION COULD COME FROM OAU

LD161202Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, Provisional Military Administrative Council secretary general, successively received and held talks with the special envoys of the presidents of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] and of the GDR at the Grand Palace today.

He first received and held talks with the delegation led by Comrade Milos Minic, SFRY Federal Executive Council vice president and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The PMAC secretary general said on this occasion that Ethiopia was indebted to the assistance and solidarity which the Yugoslav people and government had been extending to it ever since the eruption of the revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses. In this respect, he said, the PMAC and the Ethiopian people were most grateful to the people and Government of Yugoslavia, and especially to Comrade President Josip Broz Tito.

He explained to the delegation that Ethiopia had always been a peace-loving country. He went on to state that Ethiopia had repeatedly called on the reactionary Siad Barre government to desist from its adventures aimed at implementing its expansionist policy. He added that Ethiopia had warned the OAU summit convened in the Gabonese capital about the dangerous consequences of the expansionist policy of Siad Barre's reactionary government.

He said: In order to safeguard its border and defend its revolution, Ethiopia was forced to repulse the invading forces. This was because Siad Barre's reactionary government had ignored all the attempts of the OAU Good Offices Committee to find a solution to the dispute created by Somalia's violation of the Ethiopian border and the arrogant escalation of its invasion.

He noted that revolutionary Ethiopia was currently driving out the invading regular troops of the reactionary Somali leaders and that Siad Barre's claim that he was withdrawing his troops was, as usual, designed to mislead world opinion. The PMAC secretary general said: Contrary to what the reactionary Siad Barre is claiming, the invading regular Somali troops are being defeated by the heroic revolutionary forces of Ethiopia, who are chanting their motto: revolutionary motherland or death. He added that in the course of their flight, the invading troops had attacked civilians and damaged property.

He pointed out that now that Ethiopia had driven out the invading troops, it wished to live at peace with the Somali people. However, to arrive at such a stage, he continued, it is imperative that the Somali Government unconditionally renounce all its territorial claims in Ethiopia and other neighboring countries; declare null and void all legal phrases reflecting such claims; and reaffirm its respect for all UN and OAU principles and charters and the policies of nonalignment.

The PMAC secretary general stressed that if the Mogadiscio government responded to these demands and apologised for its past mistakes, revolutionary Ethiopia would be prepared to arrive at a lasting solution with Somalia through the OAU Good Offices Committee.

In conclusion, the PMAC secretary general confirmed to the visiting delegation that inasmuch as Ethiopia pursued a nonaligned policy, it would make great contributions toward promoting world peace and would not shrink from making further efforts to strengthen the nonaligned movement.

The leader of the delegation, Comrade Minic said that Yugoslavia was a close observer of the Ethiopian peoples' revolution and that it opposed Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Noting that Yugoslavia had helped Ethiopia politically, economically and militarily and would continue to help it secure its unity and territorial integrity, Minic said that Yugoslavia greatly wished to strengthen relations between the two countries.

In the afternoon Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie met Comrade Eberhard Heinrich, special envoy of Comrade Erich Honecker, president of the GDR and SED secretary general.

The PMAC secretary general said that the PMAC and peoples of Ethiopia were greatly grieved by the sudden death of Comrade Werner Lamberz, who had contributed so much to the establishment of the close friendship between the GDR and Ethiopia. He said the broad masses of Ethiopia would never forget Comrade Lamberz and would pursue the goals set out by him.

Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie briefed Comrade Heinrich in detail on the progress of the Ethiopian peoples' revolution and the present situation in the Horn of Africa.

On behalf of the GDR party, government and people, Comrade Heinrich thanked the PMAC chairman for his message of condolence on the death of Comrade Lamberz. Comrade Heinrich said that the relationship between the two socialist countries would be perpetuated in the spirit created by the late Comrade Lamberz and expressed the belief that the relationship would be strengthened further.

Comrade Heinrich is in Ethiopia to assure that the relations initiated by Comrade Lamberz must continue. He has also come to deliver a message from Comrade Honecker to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam on this subject.

At the time Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes received and held talks with the Yugoslav delegation, led by Comrade Minic, and Comrade Heinrich, Comrade Maj Berhanu Baye, permanent PMAC member in charge of political affairs, and Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, were also present.

Earlier Comrade 2d Lt Tamirat Ferede, permanent member of the PMAC in charge of information and public relations, held detailed discussions with Comrade Heinrich about the progress of the Ethiopian revolution.

HAVANA REPORTS MENGISTU'S INTERVIEW WITH AFRICA MAGAZINE

FL152028Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has reiterated that his country does not have any territorial ambitions against any neighboring country. Mengistu made the statements in an interview with the magazine AFRICA and recalled that, since the triumph of the Ethiopian revolution, the country's position has been one of friendship and cooperation, even with Somalia. The Ethiopian chief executive stated that, in order to create lasting economic and political cooperation, his government had proposed the creation of a confederation in the region but was rejected by the Somali Government which then launched the armed aggression.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER DELINEATES AIMS OF SOMALIA'S WAR

LD162206Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Irrelevant Point," THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD comments as follows:

The old feudo-bourgeois order systematically sowed seeds of division and discord among the nations of various nationalities with the view to perpetuation its oppressive and exploitative system. However, the broad masses of Ethiopia, rose together in a united action and overthrew the fascist system. Since then, enemies of the people and the revolution, frightened by the growing unity and the successive victories of the nationalities of Ethiopia, have been attempting to drive a wedge between them and to pit one nationality against the other, during which they sought to [word*indistinct] their various designs.

One of these enemies of the broad masses of Ethiopia and their popular revolution was the reactionary ruling class of Somalia, which, supported by [word indistinct] imperialism and neighboring forces of reaction, advanced preposterous territorial claims and sought to realize the same by force of arms.

The argument of the Mogadiscio leadership had no basis whatsoever and was founded on the incredible proposition that wherever a Somali camel grazed belonged to Somalia. This line of contention obviously sought to redraw the map of Africa and to create chaos in the process to wreck the peaceful development of the African Continent and to render it a scene of fratricidal conflict.

Continuing, the paper says: It was with the declared objective of annexing one piece of Ethiopian territory that the renegade Siad Barre clique launched its brazen war of aggression last July. In the initial phase of its invasion, the arrogant troops of the pathological regime destroyed development and resettlement projects worth millions of birr, projects intended to resettle victims of the drought in the Ogaden and to benefit the very Somali nationality which the expansionist policy makers of Somalia professed to liberate.

In conclusion, the paper said: As to the question of self-rule, no one is entrusted with the task of demanding or thinking about it on behalf of the people of the Ogaden, since this has been clearly explained in the program of the national democratic revolution. It is up to the people, in line with the struggle that they have already begun, to wipe out antipeople and antirevolutionary forces and implement the program, as this is one of their main objectives.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL EXPOSED AS EPRP MEMBER

LD161540Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Capt Woldimu Wolde Medhin, a long-time recruiter of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] members and engineer of subversive plots, was put under control in Addis Ababa yesterday by workers at the Pilsner beer factory. Disguised as a genuine progressive, the counterrevolutionary captain had managed to infiltrate a series of ranks of workers and revolutionaries. He was the chairman of the Pilsner factory workers' union, vice chairman of the manufacturing industry union, and member of its sports section, trade union representative in the Addis Ababa, overall revolutionary operations coordinating committee and (?former) cadre.

Saboteurs who meticulously managed holding key posts in mass and political organizations implemented subversive and reactionary plots. Captain Woldimu was exposed by the EPRP associates and followers who had voluntarily exposed themselves and joined the revolutionary camp.

ELF SPOKESMAN SAYS ETHIOPIANS DEFEATED OUTSIDE ASMARA

LD161125Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Eritrean revolutionaries announced yesterday that the Ethiopian forces had launched a major offensive to break the siege of the city of Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, which is now encircled. An Eritrean Liberation Front spokesman said the front's fighters had forced the Ethiopian forces to retreat.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS STATEMENT BY ERITREAN LEADER

LD170202Y AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Mar 78 p 19 LD

[Text] 'Uthman Salih Sabi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front (the popular liberation forces) has warned against current developments in the Horn of Africa.

He said that if the Arabs remain silent over what is happening in the horn region, then the flames of the battle will affect all the Arab countries and the Somali and Eritreans will not be the only losers. He said: It is regrettable that the Arab attitude toward these important and historic battles is indifferent, and that the Arab support for Somalia and Eritrea, despite the propaganda fanfare, did not go beyond symbolic aid and minimum national duty.

In a statement to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Sabi said that he was visiting Kuwait to explain the dangers which would result from foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa in general, and Eritrea in particular, after the major powers have forced Somalia to retreat from the Somali Ogaden.

He said: We expect Ethiopia and its allies to bring military pressure against the Eritrean revolution--pressure which began with repeated air raids on Eritrean towns in preparation for the expected military advance on land before the rainy season in the area. This situation makes it incumbent upon the Arab countries supporting Eritrea's independence to double their military and material aid to the Eritrean revolution and to intensify their efforts in order to bring the case before the United Nations after President Carter's declaration that the United States favors putting the question of the conflict in the Horn of Africa to the Security Council. It has also been noticed that the Soviet Union is interested in a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean problem, a settlement which our people understand as total independence.

Sabi added: Although more than 90 percent of Eritrean territory is under the total control of Eritrean revolutionary forces, the massive Soviet intervention in favor of Ethiopian aggression represents a direct threat to the Eritrean revolution. Because of our long experience in struggle, we are confident of our people's ability to defend themselves and to achieve a final victory, God willing.

Speaking about the unity of the Eritrean revolution's factions, Sabi said: the popular liberation forces are exerting continuing efforts to convince the leadership of the other factions to sit at a negotiation table in order to end their differences of views, to unite the Eritrean ranks, and to face the enemy united so as to achieve the victory we all desire. We hope that the Arab countries will contribute toward the unification of the revolutionary factions.

Speaking about Soviet presence in the area, 'Uthman Salih Sabi said: This presence, which is taking the form of armed aggression against small nations struggling for their existence, is not welcome by our people. We are still appealing to the Soviet Union, in its capacity as one of the two superpowers, to play a positive role in the interest of the people's right to determine their future and of establishing a just peace instead of alining itself with the aggressor, Ethiopia. It must be noted also that the U.S. attitude is a colonialist attitude which is not better than that of the Soviet Union's. The United States supports Ethiopian aggression and strengthens Ethiopia militarily through Israel. President Carter's claim of defending human rights conceals hypocrisy and double standards.

Finally, those who have a real interest in achieving security and stability in the Red Sea area, and excluding foreign influence from it, are the Arabs. Will they, perhaps, appreciate their role and their future aspirations in due course? This is a question put to all the Arabs.

In conclusion, Sabi said that he will discuss with Kuwaiti officials the current situation in the Horn of Africa and developments in Eritrea.

KENYA

UN NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION ARRIVES IN NAIROBI

LD162050Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] One of three missions of consultation sent by the UN Council of Namibia to a number of African countries including Kenya, arrived in Nairobi today. The mission, headed by Ambassador (Faiq Melik) of Turkey, will be in Kenya for 2 days. This mission will hold discussions with the government on the scope and content of the extraordinary meeting to be held in Lusaka, in Zambia from the 20th to the 25th March.

FRG TO SUPPLY ECONOMIC AID FOLLOWING NAIROBI TALKS

LD162044Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya is to receive a total of 553 million shillings from the FRG for financial and technical assistance during the 1978-1979 development program. This is the result of negotiations between the two countries in Nairobi early this week. The two delegations discussed matters relating to financial and technical cooperation. The Kenyan delegation was headed by the permanent secretary for finance and planning, Mr Leonard Kibinge, while the German side was led by Mr (Herman) of the federal ministry for economic cooperation.

Mr Kibinge said emphasis has been given to the promotion of rural development which will take 305 million shillings in financial assistance and 90 million shillings in technical assistance. He said the government will continue to lay more emphasis on the development of the rural areas and industrialization for the welfare of all the people of Kenya.

Present during the signing of the agreement was the German ambassador to Kenya, Dr Heimsoeth, the director of external aid and the deputy permanent secretary to the treasury, Mr James Mathenge.

SOMALIA

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT MINIC ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Mogadiscio, 16 March--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived today in Mogadiscio on a 2-day visit to Somalia. In his capacity as envoy of President Tito, Minic will present a note from President Tito to Siad Barre, Somali head of state. Federal Secretary Minic will hold talks with the highest-ranking officials of this African country on the advancement of bilateral relations and topical international problems.

Special attention will be devoted in the Yugoslav-Somali talks to the latest situation in the Horn of Africa, after the decision by the Mogadiscio government to withdraw its regular troops from Ethiopian territory.

At the airport in Mogadiscio, Milos Minic and his colleagues were greeted by Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs, and high-ranking ministry officials. Also in the welcoming party was Janez Hocevar, SFRY ambassador in Somalia.

On his arrival in Mogadiscio, Minic gave a statement to the national radio and press in which he expressed the hope that the withdrawal of Somali troops from the Ogaden will create conditions for the start of talks on a peaceful settlement of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, and later the normalization of relations between the two countries. "We profoundly believe," the federal secretary for foreign affairs said, "that Somalia and Ethiopia will be in a position to come to an agreement on a long-term peace. Yugoslavia and President Tito personally cherish great hopes that the OAU will play an important role in seeking and finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa."

In conclusion, Milos Minic said that Yugoslavia gives its full support to the OAU and its Good Offices Committee, and is confident that this organ will successfully fulfill its duty.

Minic Conveys Tito Message

LD162147Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Mogadiscio--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening handed over a message from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito to Siad Barre, president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

Milos Minic is visiting Somalia for 2 days in the capacity of envoy for the president of the republic.

The handing over of the message in the building of the presidency of the republic was attended by Ismail Ali Abokar, vice president of Somalia, and Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs.

Milan Knezevic, abmbassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Janez Hocevar, SFRY ambassador in Mogadiscio accompanied the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Before the reception by President Siad Barre, Milos Minic and Jama Barre, Somali minister for foreign affairs, held talks on the further development of bilateral relations, topical international problems and the latest developments in the Horn of Africa.

Yugoslav-Somali talks will continue tomorrow morning.

MOGADISCIO: CUBANS SERVING RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE IN HORN

LD162028Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The Cuban Government has for the first time publicly acknowledged that its air force, artillery and infantry have fully participated in the assaults on the towns and villages earlier liberated by the liberation fronts. The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has done all it could in an effort to seek stability and peace in the Horn of Africa. Somalia had a number of times warned that Cuban troops are fighting against the liberation fronts in the horn.

Only 2 days before, the Cuban authorities absolutely denied any military engagement and involvement in the Horn of Africa. In an article in GRANMA, the official Cuban magazine, the Cuban Government confessed and declared that more than 25,000 of its forces, comprising artillery, tanks and air force units, are fully engaged in order to suffocate the liberation wars and restore the Abyssinian colonialism to its (?place). The Abyssinian forces were arriving at every place later, [but] only after the Cubans made the capture.

A question that comes here is--what compelled the Cubans to use sophisticated weapons imported from Moscow against the liberation movements in the African Continent and soil? The answer is simple to obtain--it is because the Cubans want to fulfill the full Russian objective in this strategic area of the African Continent.

According to reliable sources, the Russians have been granting to Cuba an estimated 13 million Somali shillings for the last 15 years. For this money, the Cubans have in exchange sold their humanitarian feelings.

The Russians attempted to construct a strong military base in Cuba in 1962, but this was foiled by the U.S. stand. It is clear nowadays that Moscow has determined its policy of expansion by mere force. In every state or country in the world it has been (?confirmed) that these forces from Cuba, exceeding 160,000, are fighting against the liberation fronts. It is estimated that more than 4,000 Cuban soldiers have died in these wars. (?As major opposition has) grown up and developed in Cuba itself, the Fidel Castro regime found it inevitable to take hostile actions against its own peoples. The Cuban Government [word indistinct] and exercised the following inhuman activities to foster their policies:

- A. The torturing of soldiers who opposed the illegal fights abroad [word indistinct] in Cuba;
- B. The dismemberment [as heard] of anyone who rejects the (?fight) and the violation of his personal rights;
- C. The granting of housing and transport to those who sacrificed their lives by participating in these wars; [as heard]
- D. That Cuban forces be given double payments to satisfy and suit them.

As both Addis Ababa and Havana cannot cover the financial requirements of this war, they are directly supplied by Moscow. Fidel Castro himself had fully confessed this in May 1977. The Cuban participation in the wars in the Horn of Africa disclosed many things, among them:

1. That the Somali Government's version of the situation is really valid and true;
2. That the unholy alliance of Russia, Cuba and Abyssinia are shadowing the truth to hide their inhuman activities; and
3. That the fronts have utterly distracted [as heard] the Abyssinian forces and that the West remained inactive when they discovered the foreign troops from Cuba, Russia and others as military advisers.

ZAIRE

MILITARY PERSONNEL COURT-MARTIALED FOR TREASON

LD161859Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1650 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Kinshasa--The General War Council conducting the trial of military personnel and civilians implicated in the plot against the internal security of the state withdrew at 1810 to deliberate.

The verdict will be given tomorrow, Thursday, at 1500 instead of Friday as had been initially scheduled.

19 Sentenced to Death

LD170044Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 2100 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Mar 16 (AZAP)--Nineteen death sentences, including five in absentia, on principal sentence of 20 years' penal servitude, four 10-year sentences, 15 5-year sentences and 15 formal acquittals were pronounced this afternoon by the court-martial which has been sitting since 8 March in the case of the plotters against the internal security of the state.

The following are sentenced to death:

Colonels Biamwenze and Mwepu; Lieutenant Colonels Mvuehu, Klonda, Tshunza; Majors Kalume and Pa Ubule; Capt Fundi Sefu; battalion sergeant major, citizen Kisonga and citizens Makani, [name indistinct], Matanda, Judia-Ku-Banza and Buriaba.

The same sentence has also been passed, in absentia, by the court-martial, on citizens Monguya, Kanyonga, Kalonga and Kalondji, as well as company Sergeant Major Kongwa.

All these people have been found guilty of treason, staging a military plot, conspiracy and inciting soldiers to commit acts contrary to duty and discipline.

Lieutenant Colonel Tshiluka, found guilty of extortion, has been sentenced to 20 years of principal penal servitude. Facing the same charge, Captain Tshona and battalion Sergeant Major Ndiadia have been sentenced to 10 and 5 years' imprisonment respectively. Colonel Kasongo Lukika and Majors Mahele and Tshilumba, charged respectively with military revolt and disobeying orders in the case of the first two, and disobeying orders for the third, each received 10 years principal penal servitude, while the accused Lieutenant Kiembe got 6 years of principal penal servitude.

LIBERIA

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MONROVIA FOR TALKS

PA161803Y Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 16 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Mar (AFP)--Gambian President Dawda Jawara arrived on Thursday afternoon in Monrovia where he is slated to attend a meeting of five chiefs of state to find a solution to the conflict between Senegal and Ivory Coast, on the one hand, and Guinea, on the other.

NIGERIA

NIGERIA TO OPEN NEWS AGENCY IN OCTOBER

PA162355Y Paris AFP in English 2154 GMT 16 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lagos, Mar 16 (AFP)--The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), due to start operating in October, will have to demonstrate that it is not "a mindless puppet manipulated to serve superficial, short-term and capricious interests," NAN's new chairman, Alfred Opubor said here today. Professor Opubor, head of Lagos University's Mass Communications Department, said that the agency would have to establish itself as a credible source of news about Nigeria by providing reliable, current and professionally competent services.

Deferring to the agency's international role, Mr Leton said that news flow was currently controlled by "Western-owned transnational news agencies, and the interests of the Third World were largely neglected."

The minister said that Nigeria was expected to play an active part in the proposed pan-African news agency and the Third World news agencies pool.

Senior positions in the agency have already been filled and a recruiting programme is underway for the rest of the staff.

With 74 daily newspapers (and at least two more on the way), 11 television stations and a radio for each of the 19 states, Nigeria has long needed a national news agency. The idea was first put forward in the early 60's, but was shelved several times until being revived by the current military government after it laid out its programme for return to democracy in 1979.

SENEGAL

PRIME MINISTER REAPPOINTED AFTER RESIGNATION

PA151225Y Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 15 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, March 15 (AFP)--Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf formally resigned last night and was immediately reappointed, following general elections of Feb. 26. He refused to tell reporters for the time being whether his new government would, as rumoured, be composed mainly of "technocrats."

ANGOLA

LISBON: ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SET UP

LD162125Y Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign Ministry has released a note commenting on statements made by Daniel Chipenda to a Lisbon morning paper, stating that the Foreign Ministry regrets the fact that unfriendly statements [words indistinct] have been made [words indistinct] in a free and democratic country where the news media enjoy freedom of speech, enshrined in the constitution.

The morning paper in question is the paper O DIA, which the day before yesterday published a interview with Daniel Chipenda, one of the leaders of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, FNLA, which is still fighting against the MPLA, the body controlling the government of that young African country.

The same newspaper published statements today by the European representative of FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], in which the FLEC representative gives assurances that there are no mercenaries in the FLEC ranks, and that those fighting for the enclave's independence are all from Cabinda. [Words indistinct] of his statements that FLEC did not establish any [word indistinct] with the FNLA or UNITA and that any convergence of efforts is merely occasional.

Meanwhile, the self-styled government of the United States of Angola has given a news conference, in which it announces that it has chosen the date of 15 March, the anniversary of the FNLA uprising in (?1971) in order to set up a government in exile and announce the fact to dozens of embassies and news agencies, explaining that its designation as government in exile is due to the fact that it includes Angola, Sao Tome and Principe and the enclave of Cabinda. Its motto is permanent (?negotiation). The government in exile does not object to the Angolan independence nor to the date set in the Alvor agreement for that independence, namely 11 November 1975, but merely to the authority of the established government (?and of those) who seized that power.

According to Alberto Simeao, a 40-year old Angolan living in Lisbon and who during the aforementioned news conference introduced himself as president, about 60,000 people intend to start a march from Lisbon to Amsterdam and from there to The Hague and the headquarters of the International Court of Justice if a decision [words indistinct] on lodging for refugees from the former colonies is reached by this Monday.

The Lisbon evening paper, A CAPITAL, which reported the news today, announced it under the headline "Angolan Refugees Threaten To Start a March to Amsterdam," and referred to the fact that the refugees are fighting for a statute, the approval of which they are still waiting.

CABINDA LIBERATION FRONT ANNOUNCES CUBANS' EXECUTION

PA161432Y Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 16 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lisbon, March 16 (AFP)--The Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) executed several dozen Cuban prisoners recently in an interment camp in the Angolan enclave, a FLEC spokesman said today in the newspaper O DIA here.

The unidentified spokesman said the Cubans had "committed mistakes" in the camp where they were being held and were shot. The spokesman added that the 39 other Cuban prisoners had been [word indistinct] to the Zaire Government, which in turn had passed them to the United States Embassy in Kinshasa. He said that two-thirds of Cabinda had been "liberated" but denied that white soldiers fighting in FLEC ranks were mercenaries. They originated from Cabinda, the spokesman told O DIA.

Meanwhile the Foreign Ministry here today deplored that O DIA had also published an interview of a leader of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) Daniel Chipenda. Although the Portuguese press was free, the Foreign Ministry statement said, the government regretted publication here of Mr Chipenda's unfriendly remarks about a government and people "with which Portugal wants to maintain and reinforce special links of friendship."

MOZAMBIQUE

FLOODS CAUSE DEVASTATION; SERIOUS FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM

DD161924Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The flooding in Zambezia Province has now hit the Mopeia area. Many people living along the Zambezi have been left homeless and are now being evacuated by helicopter. One man died when a rescue boat capsized.

The floods have cut the south off from the rest of the country, and the food supply situation is grave. Some six thousand head of cattle face death in the (Calechugane) and (Burore) areas.

The army is helping in rescue work, which has been hampered by the rising Zambezi.

Radio reporters accompanying the Sofala provincial governor on an inspection tour of Manromeu, Caia and Chemba districts have spoken of the destruction of many homes and vast areas under crop.

In the Dondo District of Sofala Province, the River Pungue is also flooding.

MUGABE BLAMES BRITISH FOR HALT IN NEGOTIATIONS

DD162024Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Robert Mugabe, the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, today said the British Government is not willing to consider negotiations on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals any more.

Speaking during a press conference soon after his arrival in Maputo this morning from London, Comrade Robert Mugabe said David Owen has already shifted from his proposals contained in the white paper of the Anglo-American proposals. He is now drifting in the direction of the so-called internal settlement.

The ZANU president (?said the ball) is in their court. They shouldn't blame us for refusing to discuss. We are prepared to discuss and so let the world be (?sure) that it is Britain which is now reneging from its proposals.

(?Asked on the imperialist suggestion) that there should be a marriage between the sellout [words indistinct] and the Anglo-American proposals, Comrade Robert Mugabe said that would be an illegal marriage. How can we (?be) married to an illegal (?clique)?

The ZANU president pointed out that the British and American governments in their own proposals have stated [words indistinct] in the process that Smith must be removed from power if he doesn't want to surrender. [passage indistinct] Comrade Robert Mugabe added (?that the talks that) had been broken off in Malta when we last met, with the understanding that they should be resumed, must be resumed. [passage indistinct]

The Patriotic Front coleader, however, clarified that the Patriotic Front does not accept the Anglo-American proposals. It accepts them as a basis only. [passage indistinct]

Commenting on the abstention the five imperialist countries (?from) the Security Council resolution [words indistinct], Comrade Robert Mugabe said the abstention shows their [words indistinct]. He stated that (?it is only fair) to emphasize that the Western powers are not outrightly condemning the Salisbury deal, but at the same time they are (?now) trying to deceive [words indistinct].

Noting that the abstention does not affect the resolution, the ZANU president said it is the duplicity which the Western powers (?displayed) all along.

RHODESIA

SMITH SAYS TERRORIST WAR WILL NOT CONTINUE

LD161304Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith says the British and American governments should have realized by now that the British-American proposals for Rhodesia have failed. Interviewed on the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television program "Midweek," Mr Smith defended the internal settlement agreement as a success compared to past failures. He said the time has come to forget other agreements and to concentrate on the success that has been achieved.

The prime minister disagreed with interviewer Pat (Rogers) that the terrorist war in Rhodesia seems likely to continue. He said there is strong evidence which indicates that a large number of black Rhodesians have had enough of the war. He added that these people are now saying that as long as the internal blacks leaders can produce the goods-- in other words majority rule--the cause of the terrorist war will fall away and there will be no point in its continuation.

He added that he does not envisage a great deal of new controversial legislation being brought in immediately by the proposed new government headed by an executive council. Asked whether Zimbabwe is the agreed name for a new Rhodesia, Mr Smith replied that no decision has been taken on this issue.

RHODESIAN, U.S., UK OFFICIALS TO MEET IN S. AFRICA

LD161322Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A meeting between Rhodesian Government officials and British and American officials will take place in South Africa tomorrow. A statement issued by the prime minister's office says the Rhodesian representatives will be the secretary to the cabinet, Mr Jack Gaylard; the director of legal drafting, Mr George Smith; and the Rhodesian accredited diplomatic representative in South Africa, Air Vice Marshal Harold Hawkins. The meeting is part of a continuing contact between the governments and will afford an opportunity to explain to the British and United States representatives those aspects of the Salisbury agreement which have been criticized by the British and American governments.

SOUTH AFRICA

S-W AFRICA: NUJOMA COMMENTS ON TURNHALLE CONCEPT

PA161614Y Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 16 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Mar 16 (AFP)--Namibian nationalists were fighting for genuine democratic majority rule whereby every Namibian would be able to choose his political affiliation irrespective of race, colour or ethnic origin, South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma said here today.

Mr Nujoma said he rejected majority rule as formulated by the South-African-sponsored Turnhalle constitutional conference in Windhoek. This advocated "not majority rule in a democratic sense, but a confederation of 11 tribal mini-states in Namibia," Mr Nujoma said.

He told a press conference here that the Turnhalle concept of so-called black majority rule with protection of white minority rights was a "racist concept."

Mr Nujoma also accused South African police of having killed 16 SWAPO supporters and wounded more than 200 in Windhoek and the Okarara rural district in the past few weeks. He said the South African administration (?had unleashed) "a campaign of harassment and intimidation over the past four months and had turned loose its fascist police and Turnhalle tribal armies to kill SWAPO members."

Meanwhile the president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Zambia's Gwendoline Konie, arrived here today to attend a plenary meeting of the council starting March 20, in (?preparation) for the U.N. special session on Namibia to be held in New York in April. Miss Konie is Zambia's ambassador to the U.N.

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